INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE.

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ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINELS Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club

Ad wortistand. One square, one insertion \$0.75

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wickly SENTINE, will be charged the full baily cates, with one-half the Weekly rates added. Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached,\$1;

Marriage Notices 50 cents. ices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by in Aviduals or associations, or by churches, at the regents leaded and placed under the head of

Special Notices, iften lines or over, will be charged double the usual rates. Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Amouncing cambilates for offices of every description to be horzed at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Oaily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel
J. M. TILFORD,

President Indianapolis Journal Company . THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All cos \$712 75 ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

TRUST FUNDS.

Notice of Sale of Lands Mortgaged to Trust Funds.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following lands, or so much of each true, no cellor let as may be need to the country of Br was mortgaged by Freder ck touings and Hannah ticings, his wife. Frincipal, interest, so much of each trac . pa cel or lot, as may be nec-y, will be affer d at Public Sale to be highest bidbetw en the hours of 10 o clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P.

TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1863. The -ame having been mor gaged to the State of Indiana, to secure the payment of loans from, or sold on a credit on account of the several Funds below named, and for-felted by the non-payment of interest due them. COLLEGE FUND.

No. 530 -The s hf of the ne grand the n w gr of the se or and the ne or of the w or, all in section number eight (8), toumber twenty-one (21) n, of r number three (3), eat; containing in all one hundred and skry (160) acr s; situate in the county of Tipton. Mortgaged by Bavid P. Rittenhouse and Mary Ann Rutenhouse, his wife. Principal, interest, damages and s \$ \$339 05. No. 534. - The e hf of the s w or of section number two (2), in a number eighteen (18) n, of rawo (2) e; containing or hiv (80) acres. more or less; situate in the county of Boon; mortgaged by James Jones and Charity Jones hi wife. Pron ipal, interest, d mages, and costs \$301 25. No. 548-The w hf of the s w qr of sec thir y-four (34) t tw-my-two (12), n of r three (3) a containing eighty (80) ac es; situ to in the county of Tipt-a: no tgaged by Anstrew E. sich irdson and Martha Jane El hard on hi wif . Principal, interest, damage-, and costs \$226 70 No. 552—The n hf or the n e qr of section six (6), n t eighteen (18), n of range four (4) e, containing eight, (80) acre; st un e in the county of Hamilton; m rigaged by Charles Lane and Julia Ann Lone his wife Principal, in-

tere t, dam ges, and costs \$339 05. No. 551-The B w q of sec mi steen (19) in t twenty-four (24) n. of r six (6) e, n Howard county except long (40) acre, of the n w corner the eof; mortgaged by Edwin Coburn and Joseph F. Gobert . P incipal, interess damage and costs \$204.55. **
No 427—the e hf of the se quof sec thirty-two (32) in t sixteen (16 m of r one (1) e, contai ing eighty (50) acres. in the councy of He dricks; mortgag d by Isaac Power his wife. Principal, i terest,

No 507-The n e ir of see four (4) int number twenty one (21) n of r three (3) e, c atturing one hundred an i therty-even and 66-100 (137-66-100) acres; signate in the county of Tipton; sorigaged by Jo eph Pcice and Mary Ann Price his wife. Priscipal, interest, damages and

No. 451-The e hf of the s w qr of sec twenty one (21) int fourtee (1s), a of r fiv- (5) e, containing eighty (so) acres; situate in the c un y o Marion; mortgaged by Nathaniel King and Marinda King als wife. Principal,

interes, damage-, and costs \$80 37.

No. 505-Fe who of the nwqr of sec twenty-dine
(29) in teighteen (18), n of r five (5) e, costaining eighty
(50) seres; situate n she can ty of main bon, moregated by thomas J H non and dary J Hanna his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and cost-\$226 70. No. 333-The n hf of frac sec (wenty-n ne (29), in t nineteen (9), n of r th rteen (13) e, centain ng 125 28 100 handre ons acres; also the e ni of the ne or of sec thirty (30), in a numbers (19), n of r thirteen (13) e, containing eighty (10) acres; situate in Handol, h county; mortgaged by William Hunt, for sited and sold on credit to

izil Hant. Principal, interest, damages, and costs No. 3:4-These gr of sectbirty (30) in township nineteen (19), n of range thirteen (13) c. c. hadning one budred and sixty (160) acr s; and also the n hf of the s w ange, containing forty-seven (47) and muety-o e nunand m ortgages by Eti Wood and Bazaleel Punt. Princi-

pa', in ere t, damages, and cos s \$194 77.

No. 635—Let number two (2) on To apkins street, and lot num se three (4) on Jefferson's reet, all in the addition made to the lower of Sheloyville, in Shel y county. State of Indiana, by Edwa d Town and Jeremiah Benne ding to the plat thereof as record d on p ge 444 of Book "it" of the records of Shelby count; moregaged by Samuel McKewzey and Isabella McKewzey his Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$749 50. No. 347-The shi of he u e qr, and the ne qr of the se qr, ail of sec number five (5), in t number twen y-one (21), n of run uper three (3) . estimated to contain wall one handred and twent; (140) agres, be the same more or less, situated in Tipton county; mortgaged by sand Par er and Jane Purker his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$216 70.

No. 116-The w hf then w or of ec twe ty-even (27). one hun red and eight [10s] in Noble's subdivisting one hun red and ei in t nineteen (9), n of r two (2) e, containing eight) (30)

No 144-The n e gr of frac ser twenty-nin (29), int nin teen (19), a of r thirteen (13) e, contaming one b mred and sixty (160) scres; situate in the county of Raudolph. mortgaged by Lewis W. D. nton and Ma mea Denton his wife. Frincipal, interest, damages, and costs \$762.30.

No. 701—The following lot in the town of southport,
Johnson county: Beginning thirty five (35) rods sixt—n
(16) feet e of the swearner of the e hr or the se quof

Cath rose is fifth his wife. Principal, interest, damage. due to the reen (13) rods and four (4) feet to a stake in the line of the original conveyance from Samus I Sebern to d. Sm ck, thence e on said I ne to a stake even y-ove feet see paral el to the said road southeastwardly to a stake in the before mentioned line seventy-five feet w of the center of the sa d road, then e w on the said section line to t e place of beginning; mortgaged by Waham Wheelin and Maria Louisa Wheelin h.s wife. Principal,

interest, da nages, and c ests \$131 57. No. 690 -C mmencing at a point on Alabama street (9), thence unning - along the e side of Alabama sirect twenty two (22) feet, thence e eighty six (-6) feet thence n twenty-two (22) feet, thence w e glity--ix (-6) feet to the p ace of beginning, the same being parts of lots num er eight (s) and nine (s), in square number forty-two (42), in the c ty of indianapolis; mortgages by Wil-liam J. H. Robin on and Meria A. Robinson his wifriscipal, interest damages, and costs \$600 50.

No 412-The se grot the n w qr, and the sw gr of the

Principal, interest damages, and costs \$400 50.

No \$412—The sp qr of the n w qr, and the sw for of the a qr, and the sw frac qr of sec thirty-one (31), in thirty three (33), north f raine (3), e, containing one han net and intry-foot (134), ore: stude in the county of Noble; m etgaged by Pederick A. Harris and Kuint Harris his wife, and Levan et G. Harris suc Rosalie starce his wife, and Levan et G. Harris and Rosalie starce his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$330 55.

No \$433—The n eq of sec six (6), no feem (5), no for raine (13), in containing eighty-e-cent (7) acres and 43 00 costs \$331 10.

No \$35—The n eq of sec six (6), no feem (5), no for no fine [9] w, containing one hu dred and costs \$331 10.

No \$35—Commencing at a point on Gled street on the new order of lot number thirteen (13) in square fit years are overest of lot number thirteen (13) in square fit years and twenty-six (126) best and five (5) inches to the alloy, thence and the county of Marion in the state of the county of Newton; mortgaged by Training and the county of Newton; mortgaged by Training Capture (13), no for nine [9] w, containing one hu dred and sixty [60] acres studes in the county of Newton; mortgaged by Training Capture (13), no for nine [9] w, containing one hu dred and sixty [60] acres studes in the county of the set of the new of sixty [60] acres one hundred and twenty-six (125) best and five (5) in ches to the alloy, thence a sexure (16) feet along then line of the alloy, thence a sexure (16) feet along the nine of the alloy, thence are sexure (16) feet along the nine of the alloy, thence are sexure (16) feet along the nine of the alloy, thence a sexure (16) feet along the nine of the alloy, thence are hundred and twenty-six (125) heat and five (125) in the sexure (135) feet and five (125) in the sexure (125) feet and five (125) in the sexure (125) feet

No 487—The n e qr of sec thirty (36) in t twenty-nine (29) n of r five (5) w. containing one hundred and dixty (160) acres, i us e in the county of J sper; mortgaged by John Leffer, Jr. Princ pal, interest, damages, and

costs \$282 87.

No. 706-The chf of the neqr, and the n hf of the seqr, and the s w qr of the seqr o sc nine (9), in t twenty eight (2-), n of r nine (9) w, containing two hundred (00) acres situate in the county of New; on; mort-gaged by John B. Vall and Mary Ann Vail hiswite. Principat, interest damages, and costs \$676. No. 516 - The c hf of the s w qr of sec thirteen (13), in t nineteen (19), n of r twelve (12) e, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the county of Kindolph: mortgaged by Abraham Wood, Principal, interest, damages, and

No. 103-The w hf of the u w qr of sec ten (10), in t fifteen (15), n of rone (1) e. containing eighty (+) acres, situate in the county of Hendricss; mortgaged by Hugh Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the clab... 20 00
Thirty copies, and one copy of the Werker and one o the Dally to the maker of the clab..... 30 00

P. Smith Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$170 07

No. 323—The n hf of fractional sec three (3), in t fifteen one o the Dally to the maker of the clab...... 30 00 Thirty copies, and one copy of the Werkey and one of the Daily to the maker of the club..... 30 00 to Chief Daily to the maker of the club..... 30 00 fifty copies, and two copies of the Werkey and rion; mostgaged by samuel J. Pat erson. Principal, in-

> sec twenty-seven (27). in t sixteen (16), n of r three (3) e, lying e of White river, the s line thereof to run parallet with the n line of said hf or sec; dinate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Johna Hine-ley. Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$170.52. No. 1-The n hf of the n e qr of sec fifteen (15), in t fifteen (15), n of r one (1) w, (except a strip of land containing four (4) seres and some hundred he extending scross said hf or, which has hererofore been conveyed to Lewis Masten for a mill race), containing in that part h-reby offered seventy-live (75) ac es; situate in the county of Hendric s; mortgaged by Richard Arnold.
>
> Principal interest, damages, and costs \$241.46.
>
> No. 322—The e life of the swar of sec twelve (12), in t

fifteen (15) n of ran e six (6) e, situated in the county t Hancock; mortgaged by Aquilla Jones and Harrie Jones his wife Principal interest damages, an lossts \$923.37.

No 60—The whf of the se or of sec four (4), in this ten (5), n of rone (1) o, c attaining eighty (*) acressitate to the county of tiendricks; mortgaled by Thomas D. McClaim. Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$339.05. No. 17-The w hf of the n e qr of sec thirty-six (36)

in temphreen (is), n of r six (6) c, containing eights (v0) acre., situate in the county of Madison; mortgaged by William McArty. Principal, interest, damages, and costs Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the at-No. 142-The n e or of sec thirty (3b), in t three (3) torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not s of t three (3) containing one hundred and sixty (164) acres, situate in the county of Harrison; mortgaged by I dward B. W loon; forfeited and sold on credit to C.

Fletcher and S. Merr. it; again forfe ted and sol I on cr. dit W. M. McCarty. Principal, interest, damages, and No. 680-The w hf of the n e qr, and the n e qr of the n w qr of sec tweive (12) and the s w qr of the s e qr and the s e qr of the s w qr of sec one (1), all in t twentyeight (20), n of r nine (9) w, containing two hundred (200) acres, situate in the ounty of Newton; nortgaged by one B. Condit Principal, interest, damages, and

No. 610.-The w he of the ne qr, the ne gr of thenw No. 610.—The w is of the ne qr. the ne error tream of the set of set twenty-nine (29.) into thirty-tour (34.) nor hoof four (4) w; also the set of the set of the ne of set thirty-one (41.) and the ne of the ne of the ne of set of the ne of the set of the set of set of the ne of the set of nine (29,) all in t thirty-four (34) n r four (4) w, contain ing four hundred [400] acres, situate in the county of Lio to most cage d by John B. Vail and Mary Apn Vail his

No. 616 -The w hf of the s e qr of sec eleven [11.] in tien [10] n of r wo [2] e. contaiting eighty [80] acres situate in the county of Br wn; mortgaged by Freder ch N . 61a .- The e hf of the n w qr, and the northwes quarter of the northeast quarter of sec mineteen ['9], it sexteen [16]; n of r five [5] e, containing one bundred and three [163] and 22-100 acres, situate in the counts a Marion; mortgaged by Gideon Newkirk and Jane Newkirk h s wife. Principal, interest, damages, and cost 507 57 No 599—Lots four [4], five [5], and six [6], in the with of out-lot eigh y-four [4], in the city of indianapolis nortgaged by George Patad Susan Plant bis wife.

teen [19], n of r thirteen [13] e, contain ng one hundred and -ixty [160] acres situate in the county of Fandoiph; ol | on c edit to John H. Denton. Principal, interest, No.6 6-The ne or of sec thirty-two [32], in a seven 7]. n of r ten [10] e, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres; all o the s w or of the n w or of sec five [5]

rincipal, interest, damages, and costs 540 65.

No 607—The se proceed twenty-nine [29], in t nine

and 63 HO acres, situate in the c unty of Ripley; mor gazed by Robert S. Evans; forfeited and a ld on credit to

No 676-So much of lots number seven [7] and eight ij, in out-b ock number tif y-lour [54], in T. R. Fletcher's a blit on to the town of indian polis, according to the subdistion mase of soid out-block, as less within the following described boundaries, t wit: Commencing on Noble street at the ne corner of lot number eight [8], thence runnings along the w of said Noble stre t thirty the w line of said lot seven [7] thirty [3] feet to an alley, ence e along the sline of said alley to the place of be inning; morrg seed by Marv E. John-on a d William A. obn-on her husband. Principal, interest, damages, and

No 654-The e hf of the se gr of sec eleven [11], in t twenty o e [21]. nofe two [2] e, containing eight [80 acres, si unie in the county of Clinton; mor gaged b George W. Kirbey and Letty Jane kirbey his wife. Prin ipal, in erest, damages, and co-t- 282 87,

No. 657—The s w qr of the se qr, and the s e qr of the w qr of see thir een [13], in t seven [7], n of r n ne [9], containing eighty [50] acre; also the s w gr of the n c of seceeven [11], in theven [7], n of reight [8] contai ing forty [40] acres, situate in the county of Jen-ndings, mortgaged by Sarah A. Vail. Principal, interest damages, and costs 710 47.

No 667-Thre hf of the ne gr, and the s w gr of the n e qr of sec twenty-one [21], and the s w qr of the n w situate in t. e counts of Pulaski; morigaged by John Lefler and Elizab th L tier his wife Principal, interest, damage-, and c sts 480 80. No. 709- Lut number three [3], in out block number sixty [6], accord no to the subdivision of said out-block,

made by Harvy Bates, in the city of Indianapolis; mortaged by Phebe Joonson. Principal, Interest, damages and costs 600 50. No. 710-kighty [so] ac es off the w side of the s v the a e or of secth rty-one [31], all at thirty-seven [37] mortraged by is orge W. McConnell and bling McConnel his wife Principal, interest, damage, and cost 600 50. No. 718-The e hf of the s w qr and the w hf of the

se ur of se. eighteen [18], in t twenty-live [25] n of the [5] w. situa e in the county of White; managed by Robert H. Milroy and Mary Jane M lroy his wife. Prince pai in erest, damages and costs 712 75. No 726—Lot umber four [4] in McQuat's subdivision of out-lot lifty-three [53]. to the city of Iod-anapoli-mortgaged by Levi S. Reynolds and Adda G. neynolds incipal, interest, damages, and costs 621 50.

No. 72:—Twenty thee [15] feet and six [6] inches of the wild of the side of the I, in out-lot number one hundred and fifty-even [157] wherein of ind anapole, agreeably to Harris's uton ision of sald out-lot; also the following described prop y, to wit: Commencing one hundred and twenty-right

as fee e from the n e co ner of First and Howard stmig thence along First street e farty [40] feet, thence one hunfred and eighty-three [183] feet to one alley sence w forts [40] feet thence some hundred and eighty three [183] feet to the place of beginning, in the addition of West's neirs to the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by John Ort and Julia Ann Ott his wife. Princ pal, interest homages, and cos's 429 25. No. 730—Lots number one hundred and seven [107] and

s., damage-, and costs 749 50. No. 784-The sw gr of t e se gr of sec thirty-three [40] scres, situate is the county of Pulaski; mortgaged

by John Sneyter and Barbara in yeer his wife. Princi even (7), in t fourteen (14), n of r four (4) , thence Cath rose troffin his wife. Principal, interest, damageand coars 600 50.

No 740-Port of one hundred acres of land off the w side of the swqr of sec thicty-three [33], in t sixteen [16], n of r three [3] e, being eleven and seventy eight hundredths [1178-100] secs, beginnin on the Craw fordsville road on the cline of said tract three and th riyseven hundredth [137-100] chains w of the n - c rue thereof thence s parallel with the eline of said tract fil-teen and seven hundredths [15.7-190] chains, thence w parallel with the sline of said tract seven and eighty-or e hundredths [7 81-100] chains, thence a parallel with he e line of said tract lifts en and eleven handr dths [15 11-[9] hains to the n line of said treet, then ee with said time seven and eighty-one hundred hs [7 81-106] chain to the place of beginning; situate in the county of Merio-moregaged by Henry d. Horn and Finerea H. Horn he w fe. Principal, interest, damages and costs 4:0 95.

No. 306—The w bf of the n w or of sec bir y five [:5] t twenty-three [:3], n of r four [4] w, st unte in the county of Tippecance: moriganes by Daniel Mace and

Mary Mac-his wife Principal, miere-t, damages, and

interest, damages, and costs 1,947 40.

No. 183-Sixty [60] acres of land to be taken off the w end of a certain teact of land containing eighty [80] acres, which Martin R. Green purchased of Sylvanus how, and being a part of frac sec thirteen [13], I two [2], r one by Martin R. Green. Principal, interest, damages, and

thirteen [13], in t eight [8], n of r eleven [11] w contaming four hundred and eighty [480] acres, situate in the county of Sulfivan; mostgaged by Aston Aldriage. Princip J, interest, damages, and co to 870 70.

BANK TAX FUND. No. 245 - The e twen y [26] feet of lot number five [5]. in square fity-six [5-], in the town of indianapolis; mortgaged by Thomas M. Smith and Marcha Smith kis wife, and Daniel Yandes. Principal, interest damages, and costs 1,199. No. 261-the w hf of the s w qr of sec twenty-one [21]

int fifteen [15], n of r three [3], c ntaining eighty [86] acres, situate in the county of Marion mortgaged by Inliver M. Willis and Luc nda J. S. willis; forf-ited and sold on credit to Charles B Davis. Principal interest, damages, and c ses 900 33

The above lands will be fir t offered for cash; should there be no bid they will be immediatel. offered on a credit of five years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, p sy able in advance; but in neither cese will any bid be taken for a less sum than the principal, inte est, damages, and costs due, as above stated.

Sixty days are allowed to the original mortgagor, or his legal representative, for redemption, upon payment to the purchaser of such damages as are fixed by law. ALBERT LANGE.

OFFICE OF THE AU ITOR OF STATE, Indianapolis, Nov. 4, 1862. Explanations of Abbrecistions in the Foregoing

D scriptims. E for east; w for -est; n f r nor h; s for south; hf for helf; qr for quarter; frac for fraction; sec for section; t for rown-hip; and r for range.

Selected Miscellany.

Maud and Madge. BY NORA PERRY.

They sat and combed their beautiful hair, Their long bright tresse- one by ore, As they laughed and tasked in the chamber there,

Idly they talked of wattz and quadrille, ly they laughor like other girls, Who over the fire when all is still

Robes of satin and Brussels lace. Knots of flowers and ribbons too, Scattered about in every place-For the revel is through

And Maud and Madge in robes of white, The pretriest night-gowns under the snn, Stockingless, slipperless, sli in the night,

Those wonderful wave of brown and gold, Till the fire is out in the chamber there, And the little bare eet are cold. All out of the bitter St. Agne weather,

While the fire is out and the house is still, Mand and Madge together-Mand and Mad to in robes of white. The prettiest night-gown under the sun, Curtained away from the chilly night,

After the revel is done-Float along in a splendid dream, To a golden gittere's tinking time, While a thousand luster, shimmering, stream in a palace's grand saloon.

Flashing of jewels and flatter of laces, Men and women with beautiful faces And eyes of tropical dusk-And one face shining out like a star,

One face haunting the creams of each, And one voice, sweeter than others are, Breaking into silv ry speech-Telling th ough lips of bearded bloom

An old, old story over again, As down the royal homoered room, Two and two they dreamily walk-

While an unseen sprit walks beside, And, all usheard in the lovers' talk, He claimeth one for a bride. Shall whiten another year-

Robed for the bridal and robed for the tomb. Braided brown hair and selden tress, There Il be only one of you left for the bloom Or the bearded lips to press-

Only one for the bridal pearls, The robes of satin and Brussels lace; Only ore to blush through her curls, At the s ght of a lover's face Oh, beautiful Madre, in your bridal white!

For you ther wel has just begun; But for her who sleeps in your arms to-night, The revel of life is done. But robed and crowned with your saintly bliss,

Queen of heaven and bride of the sun, Oh. beautiful Mand, you'll never miss The kis e- another bath won!

The Voice of the People! makes free. Thank Heaven for the regenerating the noble words of McClellan:

expel the Bourbons from the Capitol.

Got Back. Our distinguished Governor has returned from Washington laden with news. His first occupation was to prepare a Thanksgiving proclamation and the next to unbosom himself of pent up Utica. We are happy to notice that His Exce!lency feels some occasion for thankfulness in the recent expression of popular sentiment through the ballot box, and he asks the people to pray for the continued success of the good cause.

In a speech from the balcony of the Bates House last evening, the Governor said he had news from the north, and the south, from the east and the west, and he was happy to announce, upon the very best of authority, that the great and wicked rebellion would soon collapse. It was, in his opinion and in the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN, and in the opinion of other distinguished gentlemen like themselves, about starved out. The rebels, he said, were nearly out food, out of shoes, out of clothes, out of hats, out of blankets, out of tents, and various other outs, and he predicted their necessities for those very necessary necessaries would very shortly compel them to yield to the determined spirit of the North, which, he announced, had just been fairly aroused. The Mississippi river, His Excel lency remarked, would soon be under our control, and its possession would cut off from the rebeis the principal source for their supply of beef, and our iron clad navy, which was nearly ready for duty, would, in a brief period, not only capture their prominent seaports, but effectually shut them out from all communication with the outside world, Delilas like, shearing them of all a single troop, as we supposed. They are a splentheir strength. Or course His Excellency could well behaved. No body of men that ever passed and circumstances upon which he predicated the

eited and sold or credit to John W. Wright and Willi m opinion that soon, very soon, peace would smile L. Brown. 1 ratelpal, into est. damag , and costs 30125.

No. 1x2—1be wift of the sie quot see etain [] in the fift en [15], nof r three [3] e, containing eighty [50] acre, situate in the country of Marion, except one quotient of an acre to be taken out of the nice corner of said tract, for the purpose of building a school have; mortgaged ty Mary Ann Vail and John B. Vall her husband. Principal, into the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 1217 to the country of the nice and costs 30125.

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No. 1x2—1be with of the s such hopeful prospects, that the Governor felt inclined to appoint a Thanksgiving, and, with a liberality of semiment which does credit to his head, his heart, and the balance of his body, se lect the very day which the Democracy had sug-No. 456-The n w qr, then e qr, and the s e gr of section | gested for this time honored religious festivity. The Governor's Thankgiving and the Thanksgiving of the Democracy and the rest of markind, will therefore fortuitously happed upon the same day. No. 334—The e hf of the se or of sec twenty-three [23], in traineteen [19], n of r welve [12] e, containing eighty [80] acres situate in the county of Randolph, and good feeling may once more and ere long permortgaged by Joshua P. Hunt and Ellen Hunt his wife. vade the hearts of the people within the borders of Principal, interest, damages, and costs 395 22. our beloved Commonwealth, and perhaps the rest

> Voice from the Tomb. In Hanvey's Life of General Francis Marion. of Revolutionary memory, published in 1848, the author says that that grand old patriot made the following remarkable declaration before his

Ambitious demagogues will rise, and the people, through ignorance and lave of change, will follow them Vast armies will be formed and bloody battles fought. And after desolating their country with all the horrors of civil war, the guilty survivors will have to bend their necks to the iron yoke of some stern u-urper, and like beasts of burden to drag unpitied those galling chains which they have riveted upon themselves

The people of the United States will, we con fidently hope, long continue to resist all usurpers, whether they come in the disguise of Presidents, Cabinet Ministers, insane members of Congress, or military tyrants. While the ballot box and a free press are vouchsafed to the citizens they will take care that the "iron yoke" shall not be fastened upon their necks. The events of the last few weeks have shown that the frantic tricks of demagogues and the usurped power of those in authority must have a speedy end. The cox populi has been heard throughout the land. Will our rulers heed that voice?

Pope Oliver the First.

Our distinguished Governor is not only ambitions to rule the State, but likewise the Church. He is not at all modest in assuming responsibility Evidently taking the Czar of all the Russins for his model, he aims to be both the political and spiritual daddy of his people. With a graciousness truly amusing he not only prescribes what his subjects shall think upon matters of State, but also for what they shall pray, and if he had had a little more time no doubt he would have directed the manner they should conduct their religious devotions. We direct the attention of deacons, priests and bishops to the thanksgiving proclamation of His Excellency, and ad vise them, as well as the people generally, to carefully if not prayerfully read and digest the form of prayer set torth therein, and conform thereto in their Thanksgiving devotions, if they desire to escape the responsibility of "disloyal practices." Our excellent Governor, pendulum like, has vibrated from the extreme of Know-Nothingism to the other extreme. Long live Pope OLIVER the First! Bully-we mean the Pope's built.

Hather Weak.

Our esteemed neighbor of the Journal labors through a column or two of words to convince himself that we object to the displacement of BUELL and McClei Lan because they are Democrats, but at the same time he illustrates the fallacy of his arguments, if argument it be, by stati ig that their successors are of the same polit. ical faith. If political considerations influenced our judgment, why should we complain if Dem ocrats succeed Democrats? Are there no Republican Generals capable of commanding the great armies of the Potomac and of Kentucky? Such is the testim my of a Republican administration, if we may judge it by its acts. We object to the displacement of General's BUELL and McCLELLAN for the reason they have not accomplished impossibilities. It is easy for an editor to criticise and condemn Generals in the field, without knowing or regardless of the diffi culties which surround them. Some very wise people have the idea that it is only necessary for our armies to advance and bag the enemy, and this would be easy enough if the toe, like BARKIS, "is willing" But it is not easy to capture a Our Republican friends are greatly calmed thoroughly disciplined and determined enemy. down by the result of the elections in Ohio, ably commanded, and equal if not superior in Peonsylvania, and Indiana. Their rampage numbers. If Buell and McClellan are reagainst the rights of the white race seems to moved for not advancing rapidly and bagging or have come to a dead halt, and Democrats and de-troying the rebel armies, why is HALLECK conconservative Republicans are already considered tiqued in command? With a vastly superior as having rights which the Administration is army, he permitted Beautegas to slip through bound to respect. When the people vote against his fingers at Corinth, and completely deceive bad measures and put the'r condemnation upon him. Was his Generalship superior to those "disloyal practices," it has a wonderful effect up- who have been displaced? Mark the differon the temper of our bad rulers. The ballot box ence between BUELL and McCL+LLAN and has music in it which southes even the most ob- the Journal's idol, FREMONT. The former, durate heart. Its majestic notes are heard from without a marmur of discontent, yield their the placid shores of the Susquehannah to the tur positions, conscious of their integrity; while the bid waters of the Mississippi. Let its glorious latter, dissatisfied, seeks to inflame and prejudice strains roll on! It is the melody of a brave peo the public mind. Yet FREMONT, a magnificent ple who are resolved that no "unlineal and bas- failure, is deified by the Journal and the Repub. tard" hand shall enslave those whom the truth lican press. Why the difference? We reply in

power of the ballot! It will save the nation and The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of the army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces; that it is a struggle carried on within the State, and should conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

If BUELL and McCLELLAN had conducted the war upon different principles, neither would have been displaced.

The Result in Illinois. The election in Illinois results as follows: Nine Democratic Congressmen to five Republicans: Democratic majority in the Legislature, 4 in the Senate and 27 in the House, and 15,000 majority

ready for the carpeting and desks of members. The Representatives' Hall is being scrubbed out. Yes, it is "being scrubbed out," and the political vermin of Abolitionism recedes from its marble halls. The people have taken up the broom and the mop, and Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania "scrubbed out" some twenty Treasury rats on the 14th of October. New York, New Jersey. Illinois, &c., performed some "scrubbing" on the 4th of November, and we trust enough was done on that day to make the Repre

The Senate Chamber at Washington is

sentatives' Hall a comparatively decent place. The Anderson Cavalry that passed through here on Monday was an entire regiment, and no

In response to the calls of a meeting of his fel-

Men of Onondaga, the county of my birth, and men of Oneida, the county in which I live, I thank you for the home verdicts you have given upon those who bore false witness against my character and my patriotism. While I was battling for the cause of our country in other parts of New York, I left the defense of my character in your hands, who knew me best. In no counties of the State have our political opponents lost so much

The victory we have gained is not a partisan triumph. It is won by conservative men hereto fore belonging to different organizations. It is a triumph for our country. It embraces in its generous purposes those who have battled against us. The first great cause of our success, that which made the deep under swell that bore us on to vic tury, were the letters written by our soldiers from the battle field, imploring their fathers and their brothers to put down a wild and bloody fanati cism More clearly than others they see the errors which brought the present calamities upon our country.

The joy which our success will give to Union loving and patriotic hearts throughout the land will be most strongly felt among those who are fighting for our flog. We have not only given them new vigor, but we have weakened the rebellion against whom they are combatting. They now fight for the definite purpose of restoring our Union and upholding the Constitution. They are now relieved from depressing uncertainties as to the object of the contest, and of the feeling that they were engaged in a vague, blind and indefinite struggle to carry out the theories of visionary fanatics, or of being made the instruments to excite servile insurrections, or of being dragged into a revolting war against the live of women

The calmness and quiet of this great political revolution will impress the world. The enemies of our country charged that we were becoming a brutal and bloodthirsty people. We now show them that in the midst of a great civil war, against the enormous power and patronage which the war gives to those in office, the citizens of this country, at an election marked by unusual order, have rebuked those who have controlled the policy of Government, because their languhas been calm, it has been prompt and decided One year ago our opponents swept the country with overwhelming majorities. Now, in every election from Maine to Minnesota, they are either besten or their strength so broken down that

everywhere they are a defeated party. It is a source of pride to us that the victory which we have wen will prove a ble-sing to all parties and to our whole country. We shall not retaliate upon those who threatened our persons or invaded our rights. We shall forget words and acts of passion and prejudice long before their authors will torget their own follies or forgive themselves for their assaults on constitutional liberty. We will not submit to acts of ty ranny or wrong. Neither will we consent that

our political opponents shall lose their rights be-cause they sought to violate ours. One year ago, I spoke to you, my townsmen upon the condition of public affors. When I come from the far west, I found the journals who claimed to speak for the Republican party using terms of contempt and reproach towards the President of the United States. I had opposed his election, but I denounced such language as injurious to the dignity and honor of our people. What I then said in the day of our defeat, I now repeat in the hour of triumph:

· Fir t, and above all, we are to show obedience to constituted authorities, and devotion and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. We are admonished by Washington- 'The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish Government, pre supposes the duty of ev ery individual to obey the established Government.' The primal sin of disobedience is not only the immediate cause of this war, but its spirit has also sapped and weakened the foundation of our manicipal, State and national authority in every part of our land. It is the great underlying cause of all our calamities. The spirit of disobedience permeates our social sys tem; it renders law powerless, and strips men of their rights of due protection to their persons and property. Obelience is the basis of all family,

principle of cohesion that holds society together, without which it crumbles into atoms. These radical men who brought this war upon now overthrown by their violence the party which of the leading editorial article in the New York gave them influence. Having shaped the policy of the Government by such legislative and executive measures as they demanded, they now turn with angry reproaches upon the President whose more moderate counsel they spurned, and seek to make him responsible for their political disasters. We shall not take advantage of this factious spirit to embarrass the Administration. We warn these infuriated men that such lan guage, at all times demoralizing, is dangerous in times of civil war. Although we are politically opposed to Mr. Lincoln, we insist that he shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position and to the dignity of the American people.

White I thus admonished our people with regard to the duties of obedience, at the same time I pointed out the admonitions of the father of our country to those in power. I repeat his solemn

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested in its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of eneroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predomi nates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position." The result of the late elections will carry us

back to the policy of our fathers. They will give renewed vigor to the principles of our civil war, its solemnities, its bloodshed, its calamities, our people have by their ballots re affirmed and re established the Constitution of the United States, in all its vigor and in all its completeness. The obed ence, but all the blessings and all the advan Yesterday we published the following: mands for obelience, we are scrupulous and just tected in an attempt to vote, received the followin giving every right to those who shall yield to ing answer thereto last evening: the Government made by our common fathers. John A Kennedy, Superintendent Metropolitan Let not our countrymen, let not the world, mistake the meaning of our triumph. It is the beginning of a political revolution that will again place power in the hands of those who, until the ast two years, were able to defeat the enemies of of War. peace, of the Union, of the Constitution This triumph removes the great obstacle in the way of the restoration of our Union. It teaches the ansafe within its limits, that the conservative agitators and meddling disturbers without the n the popular vote. Loveror is elected by about pelp of a single vote from a Southern State. The doctrine that there is a law higher than 300 majority. Two years ago he had 9,857 over

the Constitution, which justifies resistance to the statutes of the land, or to rightful authority, has been condemned. Our Government has received new s rength. That seditious spirit which prompted Northern Governors to give a condition obesience to the constitutional demands of Gov-ernment, has been rebuked. Treasonable efforts to coerce the Executive into a line of policy opposed to his convictions of duty have been con demned by the public verdict.

he has not had from those who claim to be his sons who, without being legally qualified, shall peculiar supporters—a cheerful, unconditional vote or attempt to vote at any election in this peculiar supporters—a cheerful, unconditional vote or obedience to his rightful demands, whether they State."

meet our views of policy or not. At our annual elections, we shall again sit in judgment on that policy, and condemn or approve it in the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The Great National Inton Priump'a - mitted to gain victories in the vic nity of our Seymour upon the Democratic Vic- other fields of action. The national credit will be strengthened by greater economy and honesty in the conduct of affairs. It will also be strengthlow citizens in Utica, assembled on the 6th inst., eneu because we propose an object for this war to congratulate him upon his election, Governor that can be attained—the restoration of our Union. All other schemes which looked to a bloody social revolution, will be abandoned. We can now hope that we are to be saved from the disgrace of a national bankruptcy on the one hand, or the still deeper dishonor and demoral-

ization of national repudiation on the other. To restore our country to its former condition we are ready to make every sacrifice, not only of men and money, but also of passion and prejudice, for we will not hold our passion and prejudices to be more sacred than the blood and toil of our fellow citizens in the field of martial conflict.

Who is Gen. Burnside, the New Commander of the Army of the Polomac!

General Ambrose Everett Burnside was born n Liberty, Union county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1824, and is now in the vigor of manhood. He is of Scotch descent, his grandparents having emigrated to South Carolina, where his father was born and practiced law with great success. having married a South Carolina lady. In 1812 he disposed of his property in the Palmetto State and removed to Southern Indiana, where he filled several local offices and became Judge of the

The son, when eighteen years of age, was admitted into West Point Military Academy, and in 1847 graduated in the artillery, fifteenth in a class of forty-seven. His rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery was exchanged the following year for that of a full Second Lieuten ancy in the Third Artillery. At the time of his graduation from West Point his regiment was in Mexico, and, joining it at Vera Cruz, he went, with Patterson's column, to the City of Mexico, which city they reached after Scott's triumphal

On the promulgation of peace, he was ordered to Newport, R 1, and served at that post until the spring of 1849, when he went to New Mexico, having been attached to Bragg's famous battery as First Lieutenant. For three or four years he was in the exciting service of skirmishing against the warlike Indian tribes of New Mexico and in several perilous fights displayed such dauntless courage as to earn the highest enconiums from his superior officers.

He was recommended to President Filimore for age has been ferocious and sanguinary, and their promotion, but resigned from the service before conduct not in keeping with the genies of our Constitution. While the action of our people has been calm it ter on the Boundary Com line between Mexico and the United States, and in September, 1851, came across the plains as bearer of dispatches from Colonel Graham to the President. With an escort of only three men he started from the Gila river on his perilous trip through the Indian country, but fortunately passed through unmolested, traveling twelve hundred miles in the incredibly short time of seventeen days. This is the fastest mule travel on record. While at Fort Adams, Newport, he resigned from the service, having invented a breech loading

> With a view of manufacturing it, he settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, and invested his property in it on the strength of a verbal contract with the traitor Fiovd, who found it an easy matter to min the poor Lieutenant. Lieutenant Burns, de then tried his fortune in Chicago, and entered the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, where be renewed his former friendship with the future Major General McClellan. Gen. Burnside, on being appointed Treasurer to the company, removed to New York, where he resided for some time. A year ago last spring, while sitting in his office in that city, he was surprised by the receipt

of a telegram from Governor Sprague, asking him to accept the Colonelev of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment. In half an hour he was on his way, and arrived at Providence early next morning. The rest is easily told. Our readers recollect how quickly his regiment was disciplined; how his men fought like veterans at the hattle of Bull Run, and when the day went against them, retired as coolly as from parade. For his gallant conduct during the battle, in which he acted as Brigadher General, command ing the second brigade of Gen Hunter's division he was appointed Brigadier General by the Presi-

Before and After. After the emancipation proclamation and be fore the election, the Abolition newspapers, parpolitical and religious organizations. It is the ticularly prominent among which was the New York Times, insisted that the support of the Administration was the test of loyalty to the Govour country by their passions and tollies, have ernment. The following is the opening paragraph

Times on the second day after the election:

The heaviest load which the friends of the Gov ernment have been compelled to carry through this canvass has been the inactivity and ineffi ciency of the Administration. We speak from a knowledge of public sentiment in every section of the State, when we say that the failure of the Government to prosecute the war with the vigor, energy and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, has weighed like an incubus upon the public beart. With every disposition to sustain the government-with the most profound conviction .hat the only hope of the country I es in giving it a cordial and effective support-its triends have been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the questions that have come up from every side: Why has the war made so little progress? Why have our splendid armies achieved such slight sucesses? Why have they lain idle so long, and why have the victories they have won been so utterly barren of decisive results? The war has oragged on for a year and a half. The country has given the Government over a million of men, and all the money they could possibly use; yet we have made scarcely any progress toward crushing the rebellion The rebel armies still menace the capital. Their privateers defy our navy and spread increasing terror among our peaceful traders on the seas. What is the use of trying to sustain an Adminis tration which lags so far behind the country and seems so indifferent and incompetent to the dread-

ful task committed to its hands? Another Act of Usurpation.

The New York World of the 6th says: Secretary Stanton omits no occasion to usurp unlawful power. This is his last attempt to over war now takes a new phase. We hold up to the ride State laws and inflict arbitrary punishmen people of the South not only the penalties of dis- Superintendent Kennedy is his willing accomplice. tages of submission to that Constitution. Un-

> Six: You will convey the persons mentioned in your telegram of this date to the nearest mili-

> tary station, to await the orders of the Secretary

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate General." To-day we hear, though we can only vouch for the intrinsic probability of the rumor, that the loyal men at the South who feared that they were exempt aliens detected and arrested in the attempt to vote, have been by order of the Secretary of men at the North are able to put down fanatical | War taken to the nearest military station and compelled to enlist.

These offenders deserve condign puishment of

course, but what business has Mr. Kennedy to re port them to the War Department, or what right has the War Department to inflict this excessive punishment upon them-to inflict any puishment at all? The offense is an offense against the State, and this State only. We have a statute which says:

"Any person not duly qualified to vote under the laws of this State who shall knowingly vote or offer to vote at any general or special town or emned by the public verdict. charter election shall be adjudged guilty of a The President of the United States has been misdemeanor and on conviction shall be imprisinstructed to exercise the full measure of his oned for a period not exceeding six months, a rightful authority to uphold the dignity of his the discretion of the court before which the of office, to restrain other departments within their feuse is tried. * And it shall be the du proper spheres, and then, too, he has been admonished not to go beyond his own rightful juthe offense shall have been committed to adopt risdiction. He will receive from us that which

Another clause makes it the duty of the in spectors of elections or constables, knowing of believing that such offenses have been committed ion, to inform the District Attorney thereof, whose In the mode pointed out by the Constitution. In the meanwhile we will be saved from those intrigues which have bindered the successful progress of the war. Our armies will now be perWHOLE NO. 1,219.

stead of to the District Attorney? Mr Stanton has no more to do with it than with the height of of our houses or the color of our hats. Mr. Kennedy has begun, and Secretary Stanton has completed, an act of usurpation in remanding these persons, without conviction or trial, to imprisonment under Federal authority. If it be also true that he has gone his length and forced the alleged culprits into the army, the case is one demanding the prompt inserference of Governor

How long, President Lincoln, how long?

From the Boston Post. The Lesson of the New York Election. We congratulate our readers upon the result of the election in the State of New York-a State which, it is not too much to sav, is the vast bone and sinew of the right in this gigantic war. There radicalism is overthrown, horse and foot, and sound principles of constitutional liberty have triumphed. In writing this, we may also say, that this nation is saved from the revolutionary

pathway in which fanatics are endeavoring to steer

her. God bless the statesmen and the patriotic people of New York! Let our columns attest the importance we have attached to the decision of the Empire State, to the clean thing the true men of that State made of their political work, from the hour they met in Convention and laid down their short, nest, ter-e, and yet comprehensive platform, and placed on it a statesman, until the close of the canvass. This platform admirably declared a determination to sink the past distinctive issues of the Democratic party, and to urge only those fundamental principles acceptable to Republicans of the type of Judges Thomas and Parker, of this State, and old line Whigs of the type of Ex-President Fillmore, of New York. These principles are eternal in their nature. Splendidly were they developed in the calm, clear, noble speeches of Horatio Seymour, which, because tary ever kept in view the limitations of law that separate what is local or the State from what is general or the nation, more nearly come up to the requirements of this hour-in our judgment -than any speeches which this transcendent crisis

has elicited. Horatio Seymour shows in his speeches that he grasps fully and practically these grand, pivotal and priceless blessings, Lucal Government for the sphere of the State, and one NATIONALITY for the whole people. Because this statesman tee's and knows that in standing on these fundamental things he stands with the republican fathersdoes he know that this Union will emerge from these confusions adorned with a richer garland than it ever knew. As we remarked in commenting on these speeches of a true man, we say now, conservative party that commands the situationthank God we can now more than ever say, triumphantly and impregnably commands the situa-

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 12. Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

Gold has vibrated within the same bounds the past as it did the previous week, and with about the same frequency and velocity, and, as a matter of necessity, the market for public securities, and the testing on the part of those who deal in money responded in harmony.

The demand for money continues of a moderate nature, and the market is easy at 8a10 per cent, for good business paper. The demand for exchange has been fair, and the market has ruled steady, closing a shade firmer than it was in the beginning of the week. The closing rates for coin, Demand Notes and Exchange were as fol-

New York Bdis Dennand Notes 24@25 prem. There is no change in our bank note list

Kentucky and Missouri currency is in demand at I per cent. premium, and Indiana at 16c prem. The weather has been cool and generally clear, and quite pleasant for outdoor business. A smart fall of snow took place over the entire eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, reaching as far south as Richmond, Virginia, and as far west as Pittsburg.

Flour advanced materially, superfine reaching

\$5 60, but closed dull and heavy at \$5 50. Wheat advanced Salue per bushel, but 2.3c of this was lost at the close. Corn advanced to 46a 47c, and is in good demand. - Oats advanced to 50,53c, for new and old, and rye to 64,65c. Barley in good demand at \$1 30al 40 for strictly prime spring and fall. There is a large

amount of inferior spring offering, at lower and Whisky has been steady at 3416c. The exports of this article are fully up to those of the corresponding period last year, whilst the imports have tallen off largely.

Cheese and butter remain steady, though the

supply is better.

Linseed oil has advanced to \$1 20, and is held with great firmness. Flax seed anvanced to \$2, and is in demand. Clover seed would bring \$5. but there is none arriving. Timothy dull at

A large amount of common potatoes, mixed to a great extent, are being received, but such meet with a slow sale, whilst prime are scarce and wanted at 60c per bushel. The feeling in the market for provisions has

be a rather a heavy one There has been less

demand for all articles, and in some cases prices are lower. Mess pork has been held at \$10 50 to \$11 for fair to the most reliable city brands, but there has not been much demand. 1,000 barrels city sold yesterday at \$10 75, which was the most important sale we heard of during the week. There has been an irregular demand for bacon, to fill army contracts, at 5c for shoulders, loose, and 516c for sides, packed, but the offerings exceeded the demand at any time, so that the market was dull. No sales of bulk meats, and prices are nominal at 4c for shoulders and 5c for sides. In new stuff there has been no animation. Green meats are held at 31 oc, 5 and 53 c for shoulders, sides and hams, but it was for hams only that

there was any regular demand, and they were

meats are held at 6, 7 and 71/4c for Cumberland

cut short rib and short clear but buyers have

been demanding a concession of 1/4. Lard has been in favor of buyers, and closes at 9c for pres-

wanted all the week at about this rate.

ent delivery, and could not be sold for December at better than 83/4 8 %c. Head and gut may be quoted at 816c, and outchers' the same. The city manufacturess are paying 8c for butchers' and furnishing packages. There will be even more than there was last season, of the hog rendered into lard. Grease has declined to 616:1716c for brown and white, and tallow is dull at 10a1036c Although the weather has not been as cool us is desirable or necessary, yet hogs have been brought in freely, and the desire to get new meat into the Liverpool market as soon as possible, has led most of the packers of pork, to a greater or less extent, to commence operations, so that nearly all the houses did something in their line during the week. The Kentuckians now, while the rebels are away, are auxious to get their hogs to market, as well as their cattle, and we may look for a large number from that State as soon

necessary, which can not be expected until there is a heavy fall of rain or snow. In the forepart of the week there was a good demand for heavy hogs, and some round lots of an unusually heavy average, from the vicinity of Lexington, brought \$4.75; but as the week pased on the demand for the product fell off, the market being rather heavy, at easier prices; packers were disposed to hold back, and there

as the weather assumes that settled coldness

was less of a competing spirit exhibited. Yesterday the weather was unfavorable, and the market remained dull and heavy. The sales 300 averaging 185 lbs.... \$4 25 200 4 5 210..... 4 50 210..... 190..... 4 25 230..... 4 50

The market closed heavy at \$4 25@4 50, the latter being an outside rate for very heavy bogs. We commence to give our usual table of receipts, by the different channels, as in other seasons. The receipts from the 1st of November to last evening, were as follows: By River....

Total 40,511 Last season, owing to the lateness of the season, we had not commenced giving the receipts but at the 27th of this month the total had reach ed but 38,000 hand.